

## STUDIES IN AMERICAN SCARABAEIDÆ—II.

BY LAWRENCE W. SAYLOR

*University of California**Berkeley, California**Diploaxis falli* Saylor, n. sp.

*Holotype.* Oblong, a little wider behind, piceous, moderately shining, glabrous above. Labrum moderately arcuately emarginate, the lateral angles not prominent. Mentum as in *atlantis*, transverse raised line obsolete, without hairs, posterior three-fifths of disc convex, anterior two-fifths rather sharply declivous. Head and clypeus densely rather coarsely punctured, somewhat more sparsely around vertex, front convex, with two very faint impressions each side of middle; clypeal suture arcuate, not impressed; clypeus moderately reflexed in front, margin slightly emarginate, lateral margins faintly sinuate at genæ, surface of disc flattened. Prothorax widest at about the middle, sides broadly arcuate, slightly convergent posteriorly, a little more so in front; disc moderately closely punctured throughout, a little less so at middle, a small area near hind angles sparsely punctured. Elytra three times as long as prothorax and slightly wider; punctures somewhat coarser and sparser than those of prothorax; costæ indistinct, each with a row of punctures, first intercostal space closely confusedly punctate, second and third irregularly punctured, but less broadly so than first. Body beneath sparsely but coarsely punctate at sides, the punctures much finer at middle; abdominal segments with short fine hairs at sides. Pygidium coarsely rugosely punctate; propygidium with a shallow coarsely punctured apical marginal groove. Upper tooth of front tibiæ midway between base and apical tooth. Basal joint of anterior tarsi not compressed. Hind femora with complete marginal rows of punctures, one small line of punctures in middle near base and one or two punctures near middle of apex. Ungual tooth slightly postmedian, the apex of the tooth about midway between base and apex of the claw.

Length, 12 mm. Width, 6 mm.

*Type.* Victorville, California, June 9, 1930, in the collection of the author. A designated paratype has been deposited in the collection of Dr. H C Fall, who has informed the writer that he has several other examples apparently of this species.

*D. falli* is most closely related to *D. insignis* Lec. from Utah. From *D. sierræ* Fall, which it resembles, it is easily separated by the smaller size, less rugose elytra, claws, puncturation of hind femora, etc.

I take pleasure in dedicating this species to Dr. H. C. Fall, who has done such excellent work in making known the members of this difficult genus. Dr. Fall has very kindly examined the holotype of this species.

DIPLOTAXIS KNAUSII Schf.

This species has been taken in numbers in the Coachella Valley in California; it has not been recorded from this state before.

HOPLIA LECONTEI Dalla Torre

It seems to have escaped notice that the species which is now labeled in our collections as *H. pubicollis* Lec. (1856) should be known as *H. lecontei* since the former name is preoccupied by a species of Kuster (1849) from Sardinia. This correction should be made in our catalogues and collections.

APHODIUS LUXATUS Horn.

This spring at Ben Lomond, Santa Cruz Co., California, I took several examples of this species from under the dirt on the floor of the runway of our common ground squirrel, *Citellus beechyi*. Specimens of *A. militaris* and *A. fucosus* were taken with the above species. *A. luxatus* is extremely rare, *A. militaris* is very rare and *A. fucosus* is found at all commonly only in a few localities in the south of the state; I do not recall having seen any references as to the habits of the first two species before, and the recent paper of Davis and Sloop is the first record of the habitat of *A. fucosus*.

PLECTRIS MOSERI Saylor, nom. nov.

This name is now substituted for one used by Moser for a species from the Amazons (Stett. Ent. Zeit., Vol. 79, 1918, pg. 157), which name was all ready preoccupied by one of Bates species from the same region (Biologia Cent. Amer., Vol. II, Pt. 2, 1887, pg. 153).